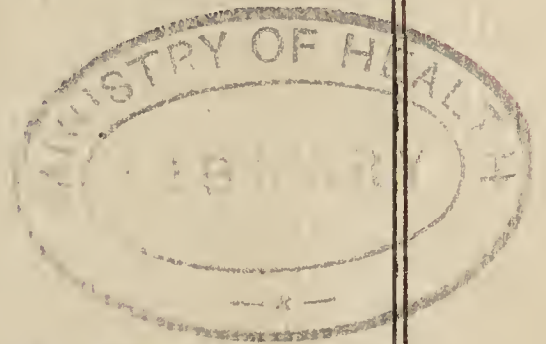


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URBAN DISTRICT OF GAINSBOROUGH.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WITH THAT OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1925.

GAINSBOROUGH :

CALDICOTTS, PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE.

URBAN DISTRICT OF GAINSBOROUGH.



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1925.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY
COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present my report for the year 1925 on the Health and General Conditions of the Urban District. This report is the first "Survey Report" and really covers the period of five years 1921—1925 inclusive.

During this period we have seen a good many improvements accomplished. A start has been made in dealing with the Housing problem. Several street improvements have been carried out. The conversion of pail closets is proceeding satisfactorily. We still require many houses—on that account we have been unable to deal with overcrowding and not much has been accomplished in demolishing unsuitable property.

I regret to say we have not yet been able to get a scheme going for dealing with Tuberculosis Cases requiring Hospital Treatment. Other problems which I hope will be solved in the near future are (1) Maternity Hospital, (2) New School for the Central Ward, (3) Smallpox Hospital.

These are big problems to deal with and we may have to endure further delay. At the same time, I feel optimistic. I feel we are on the road to big improvements and to the solution of these difficulties.

I regret delay in producing my report. I had my report ready early in May, but it was unfortunately lost and this is the second I have had to compose.

I am

Your obedient servant,

J. A. HACKETT,

M.B., Ch.B.

Edin. Univ.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Urban District	about 2,400 acres
Estimated population 1921	19,880
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	4,808
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers	4,899
Rateable Value	£96,516
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£340
Estimated population, June, 1925	19,700
Amount of Poor Law Relief	£6,398 16s. 8d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Urban District lies in the valley of the River Trent. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is Engineering. Other industries comprise, Timber Yards,, Malting and Milling, Card-board box making, etc.

The Town or Gainsborough consists of:

- (1) The old town, comprising the chief shopping centre and a great many “yards” opening off the main streets.
- (2) The new town, comprising artisan dwellings; the majority in fair condition of repair and more or less modern. In this part, a new site is being developed on the hill side to the east of the town.

II.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Birth Rate
1925	Legitimate	339	164	175	
1925	Illegitimate	22	15	7	
		———	———	———	18.3
		361	179	182	
1924		350	187	163	17.6
1923		375	191	184	18.9
1922		413	211	202	20.6
1921		466	254	212	23.4
DEATHS.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Death Rate.
1925		238	122	116	11.18
1924		221	111	110	11.1
1923		240	115	125	12.1
1922		275	153	122	13.7
1921		207	99	108	10.4

NUMBER OF WOMEN DYING IN OR IN
CONSEQUENCE OF CHILD BIRTH.

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1. From Sepsis	nil	1	1	nil	2
2. Other Causes	3	nil	2	1	1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1. Legitimate	16	22	21	35	29
2. Illegitimate	2	3	nil	9	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	18	25	21	44	34
Infantile Mortality ...	49.8	71.4	56.0	106.5	72.9

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, Etc.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
England and Wales ...	18.3	12.2	75
105 Great Towns	18.8	12.2	79
157 Smaller Towns ...	18.3	11.2	74
London	18.0	11.7	67
Gainsborough U.D. .	18.3	11.18	49.8

OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Diarrhoea					
(under 2 years)	1	2	2		3
Measles (all ages)	nil	nil	7		nil
Whooping Cough					
(all ages)	nil	3	4		2
Cancer	28	29	22	23	26
Pneumonia (all sorts) .	22	21	23	36	

III.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Chickenpox	31		nil
Small Pox	21	21	nil
Diphtheria	4	2	nil
Scarlet Fever	22	6	nil
Enteric	1	1	nil
Puerperal Fever	nil		nil
Pneumonia	44		nil
Erysipelas	22		nil
Encephalitis			
Lethargica	1		nil
Poliomyelitis	nil		nil

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35 and upwards
Smallpox ...	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	7	4
Chickenpox ...	0	1	0	1	5	14	5	5	1	nil
Diphtheria ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	2	nil	nil	1
Scarlet Fever	nil	1	nil	2	4	10	5	nil	nil	nil
Erysipelas ...	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil	2	18
Pneumonia ...	8	1	1	4	1	8	nil	nil	4	17
Encephalitis...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil
Enteric	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	nil

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR 5 YEARS.

	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever.
1925	21	22	4	44	nil
1924	93	14	13	6	1
1923	nil	22	18	nil	1
1922	nil	16	32	nil	nil
1921	nil	6	19	3	nil

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmon'y		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmon'y	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
5	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
10	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
15	7	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
20	3	5	0	0	2	2	0	0
25	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
35	4	2	1	0	3	4	0	0
45	6	2	1	0	2	2	0	0
65 and upwards.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	30	25	7	4	10	9	1	0

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NUMBER OF CASES FOR
5 YEARS.

Year.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmon'y		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmon'y	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1925	30	25	7	4	10	9	1	0
1924	17	12	6	10	7	8	4	3
1923	24	24	4	4	7	10	2	3
1922	27	20	9	4	32		5	
1921	23	25	4	0	19		0	

IV.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

1925 was chiefly notable for the termination of the 1924 Smallpox Epidemic. There were 21 cases in 1925, the last one being notified on May 7th.

There were only four cases of Diphtheria notified.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was about normal.

1924 was notable for the 93 cases of Smallpox.

In 1922 we had 32 cases of diphtheria. Apart from these various outbreaks there was no outstanding epidemic during the five years.

V.—SUMMARY of NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITAL & OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL.

Two District Nurses are resident in the district. One acts also as a Midwife. This lessens her general usefulness but there does not seem to be a need for more nurses.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The majority of cases are removed to Hospital, except Measles and minor diseases. There is no special nursing outside. The District Nurses are provided by the Lincolnshire Nursing Association. They are not subsidised by the Local Authority.

MIDWIVES.

There are three Midwives practising in the District including the District Nurse who is a midwife. The other two are independent. There does not appear to be a need for another.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are as follows and are all run by the County Authority.

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Held at Popplewells Row, Gainsborough on Wednesdays at 2-15 p.m.

An ante natal Centre and a special Venereal Disease Clinic for Women are also held on Wednesdays in connection with this Centre.

2. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Held at 1, Gladstone Street, Gainsborough in the building of the Gainsborough Provident Dispensary. The number of persons on the Register on December, 1925, was as follows :—

Male.	Female.	
159	93	Adults.
109	132	Children.
Total 493.		

There were 28 Male and 15 Female Patients admitted to Sanatoria from the Urban District during the year.

3. VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Held at 141, Bridge Street, Gainsborough :

For Males Every Thursday at 5-30 p.m.

For Females Every Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

95 attendances were made during the year. Irrigations are held daily as required. I am informed that many males will not attend at their clinic owing to the publicity of the building, etc. They say that every one near knows what they are going there for. This is regrettable, and should be altered.

4. SCHOOL CLINIC.

Held at 1 Popplewells Row. The following are the particulars of the attendances and cases treated :—

No. of children who attended	451
No. of attendances made by them	4473
No. of times clinic opened	282
Average attendance	16

The defects treated are as follows :—

Ring worm	7
Scabies	3
Impetigo	96
Other Skin diseases	24
Minor eye defects	14
Minor ear defects	36
Nose and throat defects	28
Others	177

5. SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

All the departments of the Schools in Gainsborough were inspected twice during the year, and the following is a list of defects found:—

DEFECT	CODE GROUPS		SPECIALS	
	No. referred for treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment	for treatment No. referred	No. requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment
Malnutrition ...	5	22	3	
Uncleanliness—Head ...	11			
Skin—Ringworm, Head ...	2			
„ Body ...	1			
Scabies ...	1			
Impetigo ...	6		3	
Other Diseases (Non-tubercular) ...	3	3	7	
Eye—Blepharitis ...	2	3	3	
Conjunctivitis ...			1	
Keratitis ...			1	
Corneal Opacities ...	1	1		
Defective Vision ...	78	28	15	2
Squint ...	5	5	4	1
Other conditions ...		1	3	1
Ear—Defective Hearing ...	2	11	1	1
Otitis Media ...	7	1	5	2
Other Ear Diseases ...	36		10	
Nose & Throat—Enlarged Tonsils ...	14	78	11	6
Adenoids ...	5	7	6	
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	11	27	9	1
Other conditions ...	3	1		
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-tubercular) ...	3	58	1	1
Defective Speech ...	2			2
Teeth—Dental Diseases ...	9		1	
Heart & Circulation				
Heart Disease, Organic ...	1	10	1	
„ Functional ...	2	16		
Anæmia ...	14	43	6	
Lungs—Bronchitis ...	11	50	6	4
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary, Definite ...	2	2		
„ Suspected ...	3	18	3	2
Non-pulmonary, Glands ...	1		1	
„ Other Forms... ...	1			
Nervous System—Epilepsy ...		2		
Chorea ...				1
Other Conditions ...		3		
Deformities—Rickets ...	1	2		
Other Forms ...	9	15	5	
Number of Normal Children ...		106 boys.	116 girls.	

6. DENTAL CLINICS.

Also held at 1, Popplewells Row.

The number of children inspected was 247; the number of children treated was 194.

A number of mothers were also attended.

HOSPITAL PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL OR COUNTY AUTHORITY.

1. TUBERCULOSIS.

The arrangements are in the hands of the County Authority. It is usually easy to get cases into one of the various Sanatoria where beds are reserved. These Sanatoria are such as Branston Hall, opened by the County Authority in 1924, Laceby near Grimsby, Kelling, Holt, Ipswich and various others. Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are sent to such Hospitals as Margate Sea Bathing Isle of Wight, Treloais at Alton, etc.

I very much regret that no accommodation has yet been provided for Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis or Cases requiring Hospital treatment. At the time of writing this (June, 1926) our local scheme is held up owing to lack of provision for Smallpox apart from our Isolation Hospital.

2. MATERNITY.

No provision made. Here again the County Authority have failed to provide accommodation, though negotiations have been going on for a long time with the John Coupland Hospital, Gainsborough, where there is ample room for Maternity beds.

Urgent confinement complications are admitted to the John Coupland Hospital and treated there.

3. CHILDREN.

Beds are reserved in the Children's Convalescent Home West Kirby. An Open-air School exists at Louth. I have recommended the provision of one in our district, but so far it has not been provided. The local hospital takes in children in their Children's Ward.

4. FEVER.

All cases requiring Isolation or Special Nursing are admitted to our Isolation Hospital. This Hospital, in spite of unfavourable reports, has so far always supplied all our wants. It is run on most economical lines and the results obtained compare favourably with the most modern hospitals.

I hope the Local Authority will keep control of this Hospital and will not be rushed into expensive schemes of modernisation. We are in much greater need of other things which we cannot obtain.

5. SMALLPOX.

The only provision is in the Isolation Hospital, where a temporary wooden block was erected in 1924. We wish now to use this for advanced cases of Tuberculosis. It is evident that some new scheme will have to be worked out in connection with Small pox. It is not an economic possibility for small Authorities to maintain large Smallpox Hospitals solely for a possible outbreak, unless they can combine with their neighbours, or else find some use for the Hospital, between outbreaks and this is not desirable.

6. OTHER HOSPITALS.

An excellent small but modern General Hospital—the John Coupland—exists in the District. This consists of a male and female ward, a children ward, and two private rooms. A charge is made in most cases to help towards the upkeep and in some of the works, locally, the men are making contribution weekly. It is hoped this latter scheme will be expanded. There is also the Poor Law Infirmary.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Disease.

There is an ambulance kept at the Fever Hospital. This is horsed from a local livery stable as required. A Nurse goes out to bring cases in to Hospital.

- (b) An ambulance, kindly presented by the British Red Cross—Order of St. John—is maintained by the Urban District Council, a charge being made for its use in most cases.

VI.—LABORATORY WORK.

Provision is made by the County Authority to examine throat swabs in suspected cases of Diphtheria and also to prove freedom from infection. Sputum is also examined for the Tubercle Bacillus. The Urban Council supplies Diphtheria Aubitorum free and pays a fee for the taking of swabs to prove freedom from infection.

VII.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations in force in the District.

Act.	Section.	Date of Adoption.
P.H.A. (A) 1890	Whole Act	... 1891
Private Street Works' Act, 1892 ...	Whole Act	... 1893
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889	Whole Act	... 1889
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) ...	Whole Act	... 1889
P.H.A. (A) 1907	15-33, 34-38, 43-51, 52-68, 69-75, 76-77, 92, 93, 95, 87-91, 39-42.	

WATER.

The water supply is from deep borings, from which the water is pumped to a reservoir above the town. The water is pure in quality, but hard, causing rapid encrustation in boilers unless softened. It is so far sufficient for the requirements of the town but the excess of supply over possible demand is not great. The supply is constant and in the majority of cases the water is led directly to the houses.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Trent on whose bank the town stands, receives all the sewage of the town and is further polluted both above and below Gainsborough. No action taken to check pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewage is disposed by the water carriage system except for the existence of a rapidly dwindling number of tub closets. The drainage and sewerage system is satisfactory on the whole. Occasional flooding, caused either by high tides in the river or by unusual heavy rain or both combined, has occurred, but provision has been made for most of this and except in one part, it does not occur now.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Water Closets chiefly and except in the "yards" one is provided for each house. In the case of the yards, a certain number is provided for common use. I regret to say that in many cases these are kept in a dirty condition, unless constantly supervised. 174 Closets were left at end of 1925.

Conversions were as follows:—

1925	78.
1924	35
1923	79
1922	46
1921	84

For further reference to Sanitary matters see Sanitary Inspector's Report.

HOUSING.

1. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

In the newer part of the town the housing conditions are on the whole fairly good. Remediable defects exist, of course, but where these come to our notice they are dealt with. The Sanitary Inspector has so many duties that house inspection is not as systematic as one might desire.

In the old part of the town, much undesirable property exists. This has been dealt with by me in special reports from time to time. Owing, however, to lack of alternative accommodation, great delay has occurred in dealing with this problem. I consider that a good start has now been made and I hope it may continue. I believe in a "moving up" of the yard population. It is more economical. These people cannot afford the high rents and taxes of the modern house.

2. (a) THE EXTENT OF HOUSING SHORTAGE OR EXCESS OF HOUSES.

A great shortage exists. There is what one might call:

- (1) The annual increment shortage, which depends on the amount of old property closed or demolished, and also on increase of population and
- (2) The general shortage—a heritage of the lack of building of the war and post war periods. The latter I estimate at approximately 200.

We have application for some 150 houses.

((b) MEASURES TAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED TO REMEDY SHORTAGE.

New Houses.	Total	1921	100
		1922	12
		1923	6
		1924	6
		1925	41
			—
	Total	.....	165

(c) HOUSING MEASURES CONTEMPLATED OR BUILDING.

In Burns Street	26 & 5	31
In Nelson Street	12	
In Grey Street	—	
On Spital Hill	50	

Several houses are being built by private enterprise on the Spital Hill Site and on the Lea Road.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

1. EXTENT.

I have no reliable figures but there are very many cases of two families in one house.

2. CAUSES.

Almost wholly due to lack of building enterprise.

3. MEASURES TAKEN TO OVERCOME IT.

Except as above (new houses) very little can be done to overcome it, as we have no alternative accommodation.

4. CASES OF OVERCROWDING, 1925.

I have had no cases to deal with.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

1. (a) GENERAL STANDARD OF HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT.

Except in the old part of the town the standard is fairly good. In the yards and older parts the standard is very low. Eventually I hope all these will be swept away.

(b) GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND

Include leaking roofs, damp walls, defective spouts, broken or defective ranges, etc., in the houses; and defective pavements in the yards.

(c) HOW FAR DEFECTS ARE DUE TO NEGLECT BY OWNERS OR TO ACTS OF NEGLECT BY TENANTS

In many cases the fault lies with the owners; possibly they may not be getting much rent in many cases, owing to the large amount of unemployment. In the poorer quarters there is a certain amount of neglect by tenants. Certain yards are notoriously dirty, while others are kept in a clean and tidy condition. A great deal might be done by the tenants to, at least keep their premises clean.

2. GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES, under

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Practically nothing.

(b) HOUSING ACTS.

As soon as defects are found or reported, the Sanitary Officer as a rule gives informal notice to the owner or agent to carry out the necessary repairs. If not done in a reasonable time the necessary proceedings are taken to compel the owner to repair or in some cases the repair is carried out by the Council and the owner charged accordingly.

3. DIFFICULTIES FOUND IN REMEDYING UNFITNESS, Etc.

One of the chief difficulties is inspection of the houses, as the Sanitary Officer has no assistance in his numerous duties. The high cost of carrying out repairs no doubt acts as a deterrent to some owners, especially if accompanied by arrears of rent. More serious cases of unfitness, cases requiring "closing" or "demolition," cannot always be remedied owing to lack of alternative accommodation.

4. CONDITIONS, SO FAR AS THEY AFFECT HOUSING, AS REGARDS WATER SUPPLY, CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, REFUSE DISPOSAL.

On the whole the water supply is good but in some of the yards there is some inconvenience in not having water to each house. The same applies to closet accommodation in some yards. There are common closets and they are frequently kept in a dirty condition. Refuse disposal is carried out efficiently.

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No serious complaints have been received and little action can be taken in dealing with these until more houses are available. A large part of the old town was reported on by me several years ago, but little has been accomplished yet.

V.—BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, etc.

1. AS TO WORKING OF EXISTING BYE-LAWS.

Sat'sfactory on the whole.

2. NEED FOR NEW BYE-LAWS, Etc.

Need not apparent.

VI.—GENERAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing particular to note.

HOUSING STATISTICS for the Year 1925.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

- (a) Total 41.
- (b) With assistance under Housing Acts.
 - (1) By local Authority 32
 - (2) By other persons or bodies 9

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

INSPECTION.

- (1) Total No. inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts 72
- (2) Number which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulation, 1910 nil.
- (3) Number found unfit for human habitation nil.
- (4) Number found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation 30

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number rendered fit 30

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 3 of HOUSING ACT, 1925.

1. No. of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 3
2. No. of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices.
 - (a) By owners 3
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0
3. No. of houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close 0

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

There were none.

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11, 14 & 15, of HOUSING ACT, 1925.

1. Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 1
2. Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 6
3. Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined; the houses being rendered fit nil.
4. Demolition Orders nil.
5. Houses demolished nil

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply of the district is not altogether satisfactory in my opinion. The methods of production are in many cases unsatisfactory in the light of modern scientific

production. The producers are handicapped in some cases, undoubtedly, by old cow byres; by the lack of personal cleanliness of the milkers; lack of means of sterilisation of containers, etc. The Health Committee are alive to the need for still further improvements. One cannot be satisfied until all milk can compare favourably with Grade A milk. On the other hand our supply, I think, is up to the average in wholesomeness.

1. ACTION TAKEN AS TO TUBERCULOUS MILK and TUBERCULAR CATTLE.

The dairy cows are inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon and any animal found showing signs of Tuberculosis is eliminated. No action taken regarding milk (this has been undertaken since.). The old arrangements for the taking of samples by the Police was totally inadequate as no provision was made for bacteriological examination of milk samples.

2. NUMBERS OF LICENCES GRANTED FOR SALE OF MILK UNDER SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS nil.

3. REFUSAL OR REVOCATION OF REGISTRA- TION OF RETAILERS OR OF LICENCES FOR GRADED MILK nil.

4. RESULT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINA- TION OF MILK None examined in 1925.

(b) MEAT.

(1) MEAT INSPECTION.

Carried out by the Sanitary Inspector in a satisfactory manner. The meat is inspected soon after slaughter and any meat condemned is removed and burnt in the Council's Destructor.

(1) ADMINISTRATION OF MEAT REGULATIONS,
1924, as regards Stalls, Shops, Stores, Etc.

These regulations have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

(3) There is no public slaughterhouse.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

	1920.	Jan. 1925.	Dec. 1925.
Registered ...	5	5	5
Licensed	14	14	11
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 16

(c) OTHER FOODS.

The necessary inspections have been carried out by the Sanitary Officer. (See his report.)

(d) NO CASES OF FOOD POISONING have been reported.

(e) SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACTS

Carried out by County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you the report of the work done in the Health Department during the year 1925.

During the year 50 complaints were received relating to nuisances, and these were attended to.

666 letters and preliminary notices were issued during the year, also a number of nuisances were abated after verbal notices, Statutory Notices to the number of 21 were served, and with the exception on 1 outstanding at the end of the year, were complied with, also 10 notices were served under Section 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to remove accumulations of manure.

FACTORY & WORKSHOPS ACT.

The number of workshops and workplaces on the register is 96.

These were visited on 112 occasions and verbal notices given in 4 instances to limewash, 2 for defective sanitary arrangements and 1 for ventilation of workroom.

Lists of outworkers were received during the year where work was done at home or in workshops and these were visited.

No cases of infectious disease occurred at any of these premises during the year.

One notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories drawing the local authority's attention to matters under the Act, and this was attended to.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakehouses on the register is 11, and these were visited on 20 occasions and in 2 instances it was necessary to draw the attention of the occupiers to an infringement of the Act.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES & MILK SUPPLY.

11 cowkeepers, 36 purveyors of milk and 3 dairymen are on the register.

Of this number 14 purveyors reside outside the District.

The number of cowsheds in the district is 19, and the number of cows kept 120. 70 visits were made to these premises during the year, all churns and cans claiming special attention and the general cleanliness of premises and utensils was maintained.

VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT.

I have examined the registered milk beasts in the Urban District of Gainsborough as shown below and found them healthy and free from Tuberculosis with the exception of four which have been destroyed, due to Tuberculosis.

March	133
June	137
September	138
December	133
	<hr/>
	541
	<hr/>

E. T. GOODALL,

M.R.C.V.S.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

45 visits were paid to premises during the year where Ice Cream was made and in 2 instances it was found necessary to caution vendors, one for dirty premises and the other for dirty utensils, also in 2 cases it was necessary to stop the making of Ice Cream, in 2 houses where persons suffering from consumption resided.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of registered or licensed Slaughter-houses in the district is 16. Of this number 5 are Registered and 11 Licensed, 6 of the latter being annual.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924

These regulations came into force on April 1st, 1925, and up to December 31st I had paid 1,220 visits.

During the course of my duties every facility has been given me by the owners to examine any carcase or animal and to assist me in any way in my inspection.

The following number of carcasses were examined:—500 beast carcasses, 1252 pigs, 626 sheep and 14 calves.

The following amount of unsound and unwholesome food was condemned during the year:—

- 4 Beasts carcasses.
- 3 Carcasses of Pigs.
- 3 Sheep carcasses.
- 1 hind quarter of beef. (Frozen.)
- 1 Beast head.
- 10 Pigs heads.
- 131 lots of Beast Offal.
- 136 lots of Pigs' Offal.
- 3 Barrels of Chitterlings.
- 21 Couples of Rabbits.
- 76 lbs. of Prawns.
- 3½ cwts. of Potatoes.
- 53 Tins of Preserved Fruit.
- 1 Bag of Mussels.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The trades coming under this heading are: Tripe Boiler, 1; Dealers in Hides, Fat, Bones, etc., 2. They have been regularly inspected during the year, and have been carried on satisfactorily. The number of visits paid was 120.

HOUSE REFUSE.

The weekly collection and disposal of house refuse during the year has been carried out satisfactorily.

1 Electric Wagon, 2 Carts and 6 fillers are engaged regularly on this work, with an additional cart when required.

During the year the carts collected 2678 loads and the wagon 947 loads (this being equal to 1894 cart loads), 4376 were delivered at the Destructor and 196 loads were tipped at Messrs. Rose's Tip, the refuse being covered with ashes, clinker, etc., from Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co.'s Works.

COST OF COLLECTING.

Year.	No. of Houses & premises in the district.	Cost of collecting	Cost of Collecting per load	Cost per house per year.	Cost of disposal at Destructor including labour upkeep and loans	Cost of disposal at Destructor per load	Cost of collecting and disposal including labour upkeep and loans
1925	4873	£1835	8/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	7/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1037	4/6 $\frac{1}{4}$	£2872

In addition we had 252 pail closets in the District, but these have been reduced during the year by 78, these being converted into water closets at a cost of £526.

The number of pail closets yet to convert is 174.

The number of loads removed during the year was 641, the refuse being disposed of to a farmer in the district.

Two men, horse and wagon are engaged on this work 3 days per week.

COST OF COLLECTING.

Year.	No. of Houses or Premises	Cost of collection.		Cost of shoddy and repairs.	Total Cost.	Cost per house per year.
		Manual Labour	Team Labour			
1925	187	£70/5/5	£75/10/5	£54/6/5	£200/2/3	£1/1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total cost of collecting the town's refuse is as follows:—

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

	£	s.	d.
Collection	1835	0	0
Disposal including all repairs	1037	0	0

PAIL REFUSE.

Collection, etc.	200	2	3
	£3072	2	3

REVENUE.

. Sale of o.s. tins	£19.		
Collecting. Trade Refuse	£14 15s.	33	15 0
		£3038	7 3

This works out at about 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £ for the collection and disposal of the town's refuse.

HORSES & STABLES.

This department has been responsible for the whole of the teaming for the removal of house refuse, also a great amount of work for the Highways department.

Of the 6 horses engaged on the team work 2 are regularly employed on house refuse, 1 on pails and 3 on Highways for the Surveyor, except when required for house refuse, as set out in that report.

The cost of the department for the year 1925 was £1,225, which allows us to let out to other departments, Horse, Cart and Man at 1/7 per hour for a 47 hour week.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 22 Scarlets, 4 Diphtheria, 22 Erysipelas, 45 Pneumonia, 21 Small-pox, 31 Chicken-pox, 1 Enteric, and 1 Encephalitis were notified.

These occurred in 111 houses and any insanitary conditions existing were remedied.

46 rooms and 515 articles of clothing or bedding were disinfected and 7 destroyed.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 178 articles and 18 rooms were disinfected.

During the year 36 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

32 from the Urban District and 4 from the Rural District.

9 Scarlets, 2 Diphtheria, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Enteric, 22 Small-pox and 1 Tuberculosis.

After the last case of Small-pox was discharged from the Hospital in June, the whole of the wards and rooms were thoroughly disinfected, cleaned, distempered, painted, and re-opened again on August 6th for the reception of Scarlet Fever.

During the summer months 2,400 gallons of Disinfectant fluid was given out free for the use of householders to disinfect drains and for household purposes.

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR.

Letters and preliminary notices	... ..	666
Statutory Notices including Sec. 49 of the Public Health Act (1875)	... ..	31

GENERAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Inspections and re-inspections	... ..	1936
Slaughterhouses	. ... ..	1220
Bakehouses	.. ... ..	20
Workshops	... ..	112
Cowsheds and Dairies	... ..	94
Offensive Trades	... ..	120
Tents and Vans	.. ... ..	38
Infectious Diseases	... ..	60
New Buildings	... ..	300

The following matters have been remedied during the year :—

Drains unstopped and repaired	... ..	48
New W.C.'s fixed	... ..	2
Drains reconstructed	. ... ..	5
W.C.'s cleansed and repaired	. ... ..	34
W.C.'s fixed in lieu of Pail Closets	... ..	78
Portable dustbins provided	... ..	105
Yard pavements repaired	. ... ..	27
Houses and premises cleansed	... ..	10
Roofs repaired	... ..	33
Floors repaired	... ..	27
Windows repaired	... ..	19
Ranges repaired	. ... ..	35

Eave spouts repaired	24
Ashpits repaired	1
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	5
Accumulations of manure	6
Workshops cleansed	4
New Urinal	1
Urinals repaired	1
New window cords provided	26
Ceilings and walls repaired	49
Drain vent. pipes repaired	3
Sinks repaired or new ones	16
Coppers repaired	6
Pig styes drained	21
Overcrowding	4
Miscellaneous	74

MART & FAIR GROUND.

In April and October I visited and inspected the vans on the Mart Ground, also several in the town. The number inspected was 38. Enquiries were made into the general health of the occupants and the locality from which they came, and as far as could be ascertained the occupants were in good health.

MOTOR AMBULANCE.

This ambulance has done good work during the past year travelling 541 miles and conveying 85 patients to and from the local hospital, also outside the district.

The ambulance is self-supporting; the receipts for the year were £43/1/4 and the expenditure was £43/9/0, and outstanding accounts amount to £14/7/8 at the end of the year.

W. H. TEMPLE,

March, 1926.

Sanitary Inspector.

